

## **SICANGU LAKOTA TREATY COUNCIL**

### **RESOLUTION NO. 2017-02**

**WHEREAS**, the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council has established a Sicangu Lakota Treaty Council to protect, analyze, educate, and study issues related to the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 and the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, and other related treaties; and

**WHEREAS**, the Sicangu Lakota Treaty Council to consider and protect the Sicangu Lakota Way of Life pertaining to cultural practices and sacred sites within the treaty boundaries makes the following recommendation, and

**WHEREAS**, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe or Sicangu Lakota Oyate is a successor Tribe to the bands of the Dakota/Nakota/Lakota Oceti Sakowin Tribes also known as the Great Sioux Nation that are signatory bands to the Fort Laramie Treaties of 1851 and 1868; and

**WHEREAS**, the Oceti Sakowin tribes of the Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota consider the Black Hills of South Dakota embodies ancient sacred sites to include and not limited to Inya Kaga, Ki Iyanka Ocanku Sa (Red Race Track), Wasun Wiconiye (Wind Cave), Mato Tipila (Bear Butte), Hihan Kaga (Black Elk Peak), Buffalo Gap, Pesla, and

**WHEREAS**, the Sicangu Lakota Treaty Council determines that the Dewey Burdock Uranium Mine Injection Wells are within the sacred site Ki Iyanka Ocanku Sa or Red Race Track which is held as a spiritual and sacred site, and

**WHEREAS**, the Policy Statement in the EPA's policy is to consult on a government-to-government basis with federally recognized governments when EPA actions and decisions may affect tribal interests. Consultation is process of meaningful communication and coordination between EPA and tribal officials prior to EPA taking actions or implementing decisions that may affect tribes. As a process, consult includes several methods of interaction that may occur at different levels. The appropriate level of interaction is determined by past and current practices, adjustments made through its Policy the continuing dialogue between EPA and tribal governments, and program and regional of consultation procedures and plans. and

**WHEREAS**, the United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 8 is requesting public comment by May 19, 2017, on two Underground Injection Control (UIC) Draft Area Permits and one associated proposed aquifer exemption decision for the Dewey-Burdock uranium in-situ recovery (ISR) site located near Edgemont, South Dakota, under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act and UIC program regulations. The Dewey-Burdock site is located in southwestern Custer County and northwestern Fall River County, on the Wyoming/South Dakota border, and

**WHEREAS**, the EPA Region 8 UIC Program is issuing two Draft UIC Area Permits to Powertech (USA) Inc. of Greenwood Village, Colorado, for injection activities related to uranium recovery. One is a UIC Class III Area Permit for injection wells for the ISR of uranium; the second is a UIC Class V Area Permit for deep injection wells that will be used to dispose of ISR process waste fluids into the Minnelusa Formation after treatment to meet radioactive waste fluids into the Minnelusa Formation after treatment to meet radioactive waste and hazardous waste standards. The EPA is also proposing an aquifer exemption approval in connection with the Class III Area Permit to exempt the uranium-bearing portions of the Inyan Kara Group aquifers, and

**WHEREAS**, the EPA is also seeking comment on two options for approval of the aquifer exemption that Powertech requested related to the Class III permit application. The two options are discussed in the Auquifer Exemption Draft Record of Decision available on the EPA Region 8 UI Program Website, and

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**WHEREAS**, the Sicangu Lakota Treaty Council has determined that both of the proposed injection wells are located within the 1851 and 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty Boundary lines, and therefore in violation of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 and 1868,

**WHEREAS**, Article 6 of the US Constitution states that “This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.” And

**WHEREAS**, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) (16 U.S.C. 1996) AIRFA establishes the policy of the federal government “to protect and preserve for American Indians their inherent right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians, including, but not limited to, access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonials and traditional rites and

**WHEREAS**, the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. (ARPA) (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm) ARPA requires federal agencies to consult with tribal authorities before permitting archeological excavations on tribal lands (16 U.S.C. 470cc(c)). It also mandates the confidentiality of information concerning the nature and location of archeological resources, including tribal archeological resources, and

**WHEREAS**, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Regulations Implementing Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800) The regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA require consultation with Indian tribes throughout the historic preservation review process. Federal agencies are required to consult with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis, in a manner that is respectful of tribal sovereignty. The regulations require federal agencies to acknowledge the special expertise of Indian tribes in determining which historic properties are of religious and cultural significance to them, and

**WHEREAS**, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001, et. seq.) NAGPRA requires consultations with Indian tribes, traditional religious leaders and lineal descendants of Native Americans regarding the treatment and disposition of specific kinds of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and other items. Under the Act, consultation is required under certain circumstances, including those identified in Sections 3002(c), 3002(d), 3003, 3004, and 3005, and

**WHEREAS**, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Implementing Regulations 40 CFR Part 1500 NEPA requires the preparation of an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS) for any proposed major federal action that may significantly affect the quality of the human environment. While the statutory language of NEPA does not mention Indian tribes, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations and guidance do require agencies to contact Indian tribes and provide them with opportunities to participate at various stages in the preparation of an EA or EIS. CEQ has issued a Memorandum for Tribal Leaders encouraging tribes to participate as cooperating agencies with federal agencies in NEPA reviews. Section 40 CFR 1501.2(d)(2) requires that Federal agencies consult with Indian tribes early in the NEPA process, and

**WHEREAS**, the EPA states that “Class V wells are used to inject non-hazardous fluids underground. Most Class V wells are used to dispose of wastes into or above underground sources of drinking water. This disposal can pose a threat to ground water quality if not managed properly.”, and

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**WHEREAS**, the Sicangu Lakota Treaty Council considers the proposed injection wells locations are on or near the Black Hills which the Oceti Sakowin Tribes considers sacred, and

**WHEREAS**, the Sicangu Lakota Treaty Council reminds the EPA that according to Lakota oral history there are underground water channels or chambers in the Black Hills region that reach the Oglala Aquifer and that said the injection wells toxic chemicals or substances could harm water sources, wells and supplies that are used by humans within the said Treaty Boundaries, and

**WHEREAS**, The Sicangu Lakota Treaty Council opposes any permits to be granted by the EPA for mining, injection wells, fracking, or any type of activities that will harm the Sacred Black Hills and the Oceti Sakowin Tribes within the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 and 1868, and

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Sicangu Lakota Treaty Council hereby strongly urges and requests the EPA to deny both permits and any future permit applications relating to Uranium mining or the extraction of minerals or rare earth elements.

**CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that the above Resolution No. 2017-02 was duly passed by the Sicangu Lakota Treaty Council on May 2, 2017, Motion to approve by Shane Red Hawk. Second by Delano Clairmont with a vote of Four (4) in favor, Zero (0) opposed, and One (1) not voting. The said resolution was adopted pursuant to authority vested in the Sicangu Lakota Treaty Council under the laws of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. A quorum was present.

ATTEST:



Fremont Fallis – Chairman



Sam High Crane – Vice-Chairman